

5. DIAGNOSES OF NEW SPECIES OF MOLLUSKS, FROM THE WEST TROPICAL REGION OF NORTH AMERICA, PRINCIPALLY COLLECTED BY THE REV. J. ROWELL, OF SAN FRANCISCO. BY PHILIP P. CARPENTER, B.A., PH.D.

Of the new species quoted in the "Supplementary Report on the Present State of our Knowledge of the Mollusca of the West Coast of North America," published in the Transactions of the British Association, 1863, pp. 517-686, the principal portion (namely, those dredged by Dr. J. G. Cooper, Zoologist to the Californian State Geological Survey) are described in the 'Proceedings of the California Acad. Nat. Sciences,' for 1864-65; those dredged in Puget Sound, during the U. S. North Pacific Boundary Survey, by the late Dr. Kennerley, are described in the 'Journal of the Philadelphia Acad. Nat. Sc.' for the present year. The species obtained by the naturalists of the British Survey are described in three papers by Dr. Baird and myself, P. Z. S. 1863-65. The new species sent by Mr. J. Xantus from Cape St. Lucas, and by Mr. J. G. Swan from Neeah Bay, appear in the 'Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.,' 1864-65. In the same Journal are described the new species which I found in Col. Jewett's collection. Those sent to Dr. Gould from the same collection had been previously analyzed in the 'Proc. Zool. Soc.' 1856. The above are the principal sources of fresh knowledge; but a number of species from the Californian province, which do not range under any of these heads, will be found in the 'Journal de Conchyliologie' for the current year.

In separate papers communicated to the Zoological Society are the diagnoses of additional species from Prof. Adams's Panama and from M. Reigen's Mazatlan collections. The remaining species, from the tropical province, are embodied in the present paper. The types (unless otherwise stated) are in the Museum of the Smithsonian Institution.

(TELLINA) ANGULUS DECUMBENS.

A. t. tenui, subplanata, alba seu rosacea; lævi, striolis incrementi insculpta; epidermide pallide straminea induta; antice et ventraliter valde producta; postice truncata, angulata; umbonibus acutioribus, vix prominentibus; marginibus dorsalibus postico recto, antico ad angulum parum excurvato, antico et ventrali valde et regulariter excurvatis; parte postica v. dextr. subito angulata, v. sinistr. parum sinuata; nymphis angustis, elongatis, cartilagine omnino externo: dent. card. minimis; dent. lat. v. dextr. antico satis conspicuo, postico obsoleto; v. sinistr. nullis; cicatr. adduct. posticis subrhomboideis, anticis valde elongatis, angustis; sinu pallii maximo, subtriangulari, usque ad cicatricem alteram utraque valva porrecta.

Long. 1·7, lat. 1·2, alt. ·68 poll.

Hab. Panama (teste Rowell, Pease).

This shell was affiliated by Mr. Hanley to the W. African *T.*

nymphalis, but differs in the internal scars. Externally it resembles *T. dombeyi*, Lam. (= *Scrobicularia producta*, Cpr. P. Z. S. 1855, p. 230), but is easily recognized by the strictly Tellinoid ligament and anterior lateral tooth, by the posterior portion being pinched instead of waved, and by the junction of the pallial sinus with the opposite scar. By the same characters it is distinguished from *T. tersa*, Gld., which closely resembles *S. dombeyi*, var., in Mus. Cum. Like many other Tellens, it has a white and a pink variety. The name was printed by an oversight in Brit. Assoc. Rep. 1863, p. 669, as *A. amplexans*; but as it was unaccompanied by a diagnosis, and does not describe the shell, no confusion will arise from reverting to the name first given.

LUCINA UNDATA.

L. t. convexa, tenuiore, albida; tota superficie lirulis concentricis creberrimis, compressis, haud acutis ornata, interstitiis minimis; parte ventrali costis radiantibus iii., obtusis, latis, validdissimis, interstitiis parvis; lunula maxima, a sulco bene definita, sub umbonibus incurvatis fossa alta minuta indentata; parte postica alata; margine a costis valde undato, minute crenulato; ligamento quasi interno: intus dent. card. parvis, a fossa lunulari intortis; lat. curtis, obtusis; cicatr. adduct. antica irregulari, postica subovali; linea palliari prope marginem sita, undata.

Long. .45, lat. .44, alt. .3.

Hab. Gulf of California (teste Rowell).

The outline somewhat resembles *Cryptodon*; but the aspect is more that of *Verticordia*, while the minute subumbonal pit is suggestive of *Opis*. The shell is sexpartite; the portion between the anterior rib and the lunule resembles a fourth rib, while the projecting lunule and the posterior wing are quite distinct from the body of the shell. The specimen sent by Mr. Rowell to the Smithsonian Institution was completely smashed. The diagnosis is written from a perfect shell sent by Dr. Newcomb to Mr. Cuming.

CALLIOSTOMA (? LIMA, var.) ÆQUISCULPTA.

C. t. "C. limæ" simili; sed anfr. planatis, suturis haud distinctis; sculptura regulari; jun. monilibus spiralibus inter se æqualibus; t. adulta majore et minore alternantibus; colore rufescente, granulis interdum rufo-fusco maculatis.

Hab. Acapulco (Newberry).

Dr. Newberry's specimens agree in most essential respects with "*Trochus lima*, Phil.," in C. B. Ad. Pan. Shells, no. 276, which appears identical with the shells marked "*Ziziphinus antonii*, Koch, N. Zealand," in Mus. Cuming. The Acapulcan shells are quite flat, while those from Panama are for the most part shouldered as in *C. eximium*, Rve. (= *C. versicolor*, Mke. Maz. Cat. no. 289). However, there is no little variation among the Professor's specimens of *C. lima*, and some are so slightly shouldered that the Acapulcan form may be a local variety.

NARICA INSCULPTA.

N. t. "N. apertæ" simili, sed magis compacta; paullum angustiore, umbilico tamen majore; lineis spiralibus circ. xxvi. distantibus insculptis cincta, quarum x. in anfr. penult. monstrantur; postice lineis incrementi rix conspicuis.

Long. .3, long. spir. .08, lat. .28; div. 100°.

Hab. Acapulco, on *Ostrea iridescens*, Rowell.

The Cape St. Lucas species (*vide* Ann. Nat. Hist. 1864, xiii. p. 476) has the sculpture in irregularly raised lirulæ, while this has minute grooves chiselled out of a smooth surface. It appears that the San Franciscans import the huge tropical oysters in large quantities, their own species having the coppery flavour which Americans dislike in the British species. From the outside of the valves, Mr. Rowell obtained this and many other interesting species.

DRILLIA EBURNEA.

D. t. turrita, carneo-albida, tenuiore, lævi, maxime nitente; marginibus spiræ rectis; anfr. nucl.? . . . [decollatis]; norm. circ. ix., postice planatis, supra suturas appressis, medio satis excurvatis; hic et illic rugis radiantibus, obsoletis, irregularibus exsculpta; basi prolongata, canali conspicuo, aperto; sinu postico minore, in sulco lato, haud definito, spiram ascendente sito; labro acuto; labio indistincto; columella planata.

Long. 1.3, long. spir. .8, lat. .45; div. 30°.

Hab. Near Gulf of California (teste Rowell).

Easily recognized by its smooth glossy aspect and French-white colour; the notch lying along a broad spiral channel, which throws the junction of the whorl as it were up the suture.

MANGELIA ALBOLAQUEATA.

M. t. solida, turrita, alba, rudi, marginibus spiræ rectis; anfr. nucl.? . . . [decollatis]; norm. circ. ix. subrotundatis, costis circ. xi.-xv., declivibus, satis angustis, postice obsoletis, lineis subregularibus spiram ascendentibus; lirulis spiralibus anticis crebris, postice obsoletis; basi elongata; labro? . . . ; labio calloso; sinu postico majore, suturam attingente.

Long. .88, long. spir. .55, lat. .34; div. 30°.

Hab. Panama (teste Rowell).

Described from an imperfect and worn specimen, but easily recognized by its ivory-white colour, and ribs in slanting rows, as though the creature were roofed with white tiles. It was erroneously quoted in the Brit. Assoc. Rep. 1863, p. 669, as a *Drillia*.

EULIMA FALCATA.

E. t. valde tereti, valde curvata, alba, politissima, solidiore, marginibus spiræ meniscoideis; anfr. nucl.? . . . [detritis]; norm. circ. x., planatis, lente augmentibus; axi hamata; suturis indistinctis; basi elongata, haud tereti; apertura pyriformi, antice latiore; labro acuto; labio tenui, appresso.

Long. .31, long. spir. .21, lat. .09; div. 12°.

Hab. Acapulco, on *Ostrea iridescens*, Rowell.

The spire-outlines are scythe-shaped. It is much larger and more solid than *L. distorta* and (?var.) *yod*.

CERITHIOPSIS INTERCALARIS.

*C. t. valde elonyata, rufo-fusca, marginibus spiræ rectis, suturis impressis; anfr. nucl. iii. + ? . . . (decollatis), radiatim distanter liris; norm. x., planatis; costis radiantibus primum xii., dein circ. xxii., angustis, haud extantibus, ad peripheriam continuis, interstitiis quadratis; carinis spiralibus primum ii. nodulosis, dein alteris ii. minoribus inter eas intercalantibus; carina postica suturali haud nodulosa, secunda valde nodulosa, tertia intercalante æquante sed haud nodulosa, quarta antica valde nodosa, quinta circa peripheriam, primæ et tertiæ simili, haud nodosa, alteraque contigua, minima, inter quas sutura gyrat; basi concava, lævi; columella valde contorta; canali brevi, aperto; labro? . . . **

Hab. Guacomayo.

This beautiful species comes nearest to *C. bimarginata*, C. B. Ad., of which, indeed, the type does not agree with the diagnosis so well as does this specimen. It differs in having other spiral ribs intercalating between the two principal ones, and in the radiating sculpture being continued to the periphery. One specimen only was found in the shell-washings, not perfect at the mouth.

COLUMBELLA HUMEROSA.

C. t. parva, turrita, alba, linea seu maculorum serie fusca interdum spiram ascendente; marginibus spiræ parum excurvatis; anfr. nucl.? . . . [detritis]; norm. vi., convexis, postice tumetibus, suturis valde impressis; costis radiantibus vii.—viii., distantibus, validissimis, rotundatis; interstitiis late undatis; lirulis validis spiralibus extantibus, interstitiis eas æquantibus, costas et harum interstitia transeuntibus; basi angusta; labro vix varicoso, postice emarginato, intus solidiore, dentibus circ. iv. munitis; apertura late undata, compacta.

Long. .26, long. spir. .15, lat. .13; div. 38°.

Hab. Acapulco, on *Ostrea iridescens*, Rowell.

The sculpture resembles that of *Rhizocheilus*, and the tall spire that of *Anachis*; yet it appears to belong to the restricted typical genus.

MURICIDEA DUBIA, var. SQUAMULATA.

Variat *t. omnino albida; sculptura tenuiore; spira elevata; tota superficie minute squamulata, squamulis imbricatis.*

Hab. Cape St. Lucas (*Xantus*).

The opercula in the beautiful specimens sent by Mr. Pease are

* I forgot to measure the specimen before returning it to the Smithsonian Inst.; but it is about the size of *C. assimilata*.

typically Muricoid. The essential features are those of *M. dubia*; the pale colour and delicate sculpture and imbrication may arise from a deep-water station, as is seen in similar European shells. Mr. Cuming, however, regards it as distinct.

6. ON A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *BASILEUTERUS* OF CABANIS, WITH A SYNOPSIS OF THE KNOWN SPECIES OF THE GENUS. BY P. L. SCLATER, M.A., PH.D., F.R.S., SECRETARY TO THE SOCIETY.

(Plates IX., X.)

Dr. J. Hartlaub, of Bremen, has most kindly placed at my disposal a skin of a species of the genus *Basileuterus*, belonging to the family Mniotiltidae, which he has lately received from a collector in Demerara. Whilst drawing up the characters of this bird, which appears to me to be new to science, I have taken the opportunity of giving a list of the known species of this genus, together with such short diagnoses as may serve to distinguish the species.

The genus *Basileuterus* was first established by Cabanis in 1848 (Schomburgk's *Reise nach Guiana*, iii. p. 666), although it had been mentioned by name, without any characters being assigned to it, in his well-known "Ornithologische Notizen," published in Wiegmann's 'Archiv'* for the previous year. The type given is the *Sylvia vermivora* of Vieillot, founded on Azara's "Contra-maestre coronado," no. 154. The next place where we find the genus mentioned is in Bonaparte's 'Conspectus,' where ten species are assigned to it. This part of Bonaparte's work was, if we are not much mistaken, composed at Berlin; and the arrangement followed was probably, therefore, taken from the shelves of the Berlin Museum, where the specimens had at that time been arranged by Dr. Cabanis according to his own views. I believe, therefore, that we shall not be wrong in assuming that the list of species given in the 'Conspectus' consists nearly of such as its founder would have attributed to the genus. In the 'Museum Heineanum' Dr. Cabanis gives only two species besides the type, namely, *B. culicivorus* sive *brasieri* and *B. ruber* (*Setophaga rubra*, Sw.), which latter is more correctly located in a separate section, *Cardellina*.

Professor Baird has given a very good arrangement of the Mniotiltine forms in his 'Birds of North America' (p. 234). This arrangement I have followed very nearly in my 'Catalogue of American Birds;' and I see no reason for departing from it. Professor Baird places *Basileuterus* in the Setophagine division of the Mniotiltidae, between *Cardellina* and *Setophaga*. The only alteration I am disposed to suggest here is to remove *Cardellina*, which is decidedly an aberrant form leading off towards the Tanagers, to the extremity of the group; and to locate *Basileuterus* between *Myiodiotes* and *Setophaga*, to both of which it is certainly nearly allied.

* 1847, pt. 1, p. 316.